Space Weather Technical Forecast

Issued on Tuesday, 09 July 2024 at 01:29 Local

This technical forecast provides a four day assessment of space weather events. The probabilities stated below are for reaching or exceeding the given levels. For more information about space weather impacts please see the Met Office Space Weather Scales https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/learn-about/space-weather/uk-scales

Space Weather Forecast Headline: Isolated M-class flares likely.

Analysis of Space Weather Activity over past 24 hours

Solar Activity: Solar activity has been Moderate with a solitary M-flare measuring M1.1 at 08/1241 UTC from a region at, or close to the southeast limb.

There are eight sunspot regions on the disc. AR3738 (Eki/Beta-Gamma) in the southeast remains the largest and most complex region on the disc with an increase in size and consolidation of its main lead and trailer spots. Spreading of the interior spots has resulted in a simplification of its magnetic configuration during the period. The remaining regions on the disc appear small, magnetically simple and evolve slowly, however, the returning Ex-AR3712 and Ex-AR3713 are now included as 'New' regions in the southeast disc. The latter appears to have the greater number of spots and magnetic complexity associated with it, however confidence in classification of both regions will improve they rotate further onto the visible disc. AR3733 in the northern hemisphere has rotated out of view over the western horizon.

No Earth-directed Coronal Mass Ejections (CMEs) have been observed during the past 24 hours.

Solar Wind / Geomagnetic Activity: Solar winds as observed by ACE at L1 peaked at slightly elevated levels of 438 km/s at 08/1455 UTC possibly as a result of a weak connection to CH49/+ in the northwest. Since then, solar winds have been on a slow decline back to current slow-ambient levels of around 370 km/s. The density was initially below average, but increased to become average, then occasionally above average between 08/0940-1435 UTC, peaking 14ppcc at 08/0949 UTC. The Interplanetary Magnetic Field, Bt, was largely weak, but increased to moderate levels from approximately 08/0755-1250 UTC, reaching 11nT at peak. The north-south component, Bz, varied weakly between +8/-8nT. The phi angle was predominately positive (away from the Sun).

The resulting geomagnetic activity was Quiet to Unsettled (Kp1-3).

Energetic Particles / Solar Radiation: The high energy (greater than 10 MeV) proton flux observed by GOES18 remained at background levels. High energy electron flux (greater than 2MeV) observed by GOES16 was at background levels. The 24-hour fluence was below Active, with 2.22e6 integrated pfu observed at 09/0000UTC.

Four-Day Space Weather Forecast Summary

Solar Activity: Solar activity is expected to be Low to Moderate, with isolated M-class flares likely and a very slight chance of activity increasing to High levels resulting from a risk of isolated X-class flares. Flare risks may be revised as the new regions in the far southeast rotate into clearer view on the visible disc in the coming days.

Solar Wind / Geomagnetic Activity: No Earth-directed CMEs feature in the forecast. The solar wind is most likely to be at slow-ambient and perhaps briefly at slightly elevated levels on day 1 (10 Jul), owing to minor fast wind influences from a coronal hole in the northwest disc. Two

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moderately sized coronal holes in the southwest disc could produce slightly elevated to elevated wind speeds between days 2-4 (10-12 Jul). However, any geomagnetic response from either, or both of these two coronal holes is likely to be muted due to Earth's proximity to the solstice.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to be mainly Quiet to Unsettled through the period, but with a chance of isolated Active intervals on day 2 and 3 (10 and 11 Jul) due to anticipated fast wind influence.

Energetic Particles / Solar Radiation: Solar radiation storms are not expected, but there is a very slight chance of reaching S1/Minor Radiation Storm or greater levels. This risk increases a little later in the period as AR3738, currently in the southeast, rotates towards centre disc and into a more geoeffective position.

High energy electron flux is expected to remain mostly at background levels through this period, with the Active (1e8 integrated pfu) fluence threshold not expected to be reached.

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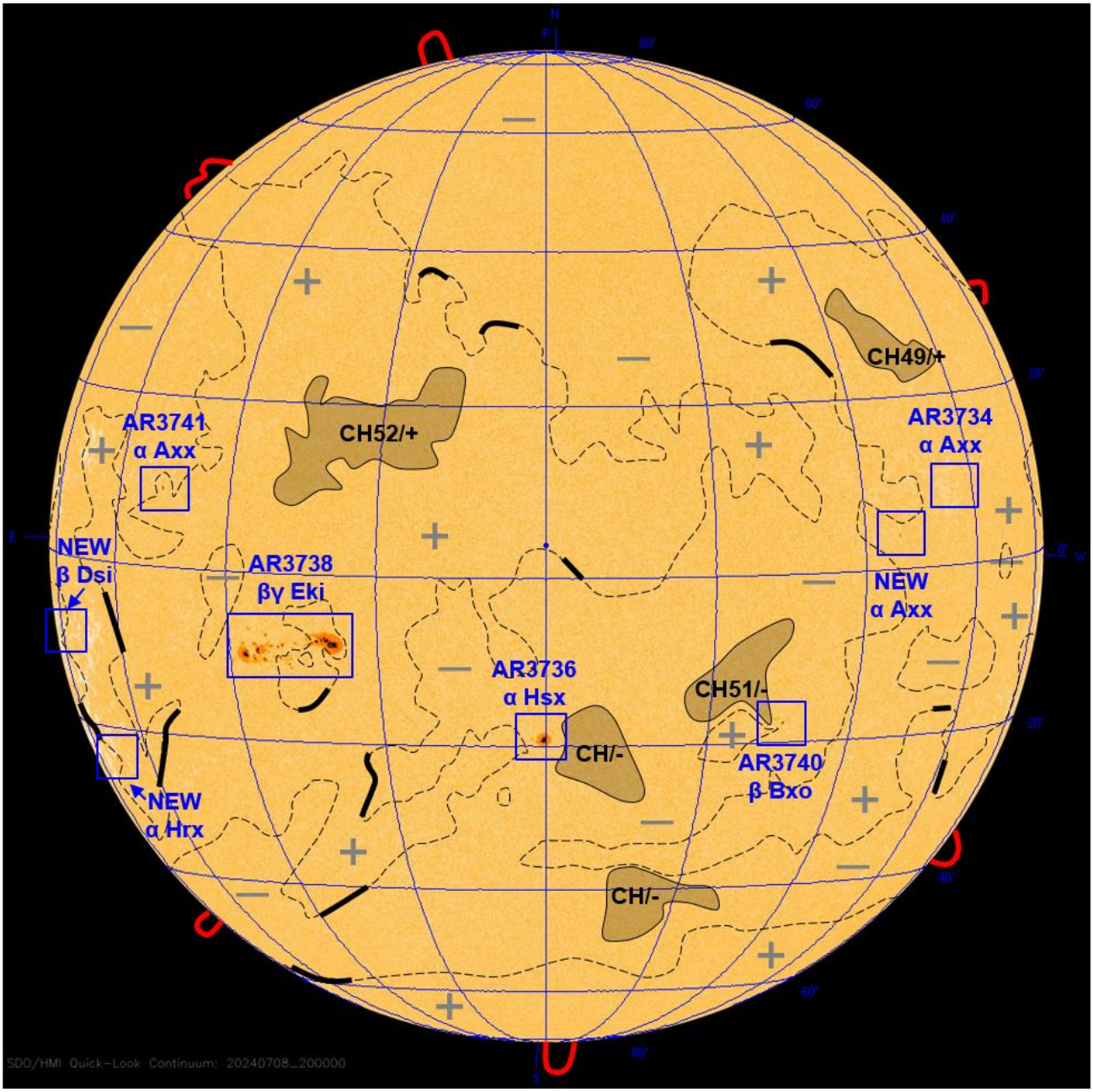
Figure 1. Solar Analysis Valid 08/2000 UTC.



Key: Filament ___ , Prominence ___ , Magnetic Field Line - - - , Polarity +/-, Coronal Holes: Grey shaded area CHxx +/-, Sunspot groups 25xx - Mt Wilson α-β-βγ-βγδ and Zurich-McIntosh Axx etc.

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Geomagnetic Storms:

No Earth-directed CMEs feature in the forecast.

The solar wind is most likely to be at slow-ambient levels on day 1 (09 Jun), though perhaps with minor influence from CH49/+ in the northwest that could briefly increase observed speeds to around 400km/s (slightly elevated).

Two moderately sized negative coronal holes in the southwest disc (including CH51/-) could produce slightly elevated to elevated wind speeds between days 2 and 4 (10-12 Jul). CH51/- is a larger coronal hole than the previous rotation when there was no influence from this feature. Located at low latitudes in the southern hemisphere it is likely to bring fast winds to Earth this time around, however, significant geomagnetic response is considered unlikely from either of the two coronal holes in the southwest disc due to Earth's proximity to the solstice.

Geomagnetic activity is expected to be mainly Quiet to Unsettled through the period, but with a chance of isolated Active intervals on day 2 and 3 (10 and 11 Jul) due to anticipated fast wind influence.

Geo-Magnetic Storm Probability (Exceedance)	Level	Past 24 Hours (Yes/No)	Day 1 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 2 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 3 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 4 (00-24 UTC) (%)
Minor or Moderate	G1 to G2	No	1	5	5	1
Strong	G3	No	1	1	1	1
Severe	G4	No	1	1	1	1
Extreme	G5	No	1	1	1	1

Geomagnetic Activity - Earthbound Coronal Mass Ejections - Nil

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Radio Blackouts - X-Ray Flares:

Solar activity has been Moderate with a solitary, low-level M-class flare, measuring M1.1 observed at 08/1246 UTC from a region at or close to the southeast limb. SDO imagery continues shows a considerable amount of magnetic looping above the Sun's surface in this area.

There are eight sunspot regions on the disc with AR3733 now rotated out of view over the western horizon. AR3738 (Eki/Beta-Gamma) in the southeast remains the largest and most complex region on the disc. Although there has been some modest increase in overall size of the sunspot group, there has also been spreading of the intermediate spots, with consolidation around the main lead and trailer regions. As such, the Mount Wilson classification is simplified to Eki (from Ekc). The remaining regions on the disc appear small and magnetically simple, however, the returning Ex-AR3712 and Ex-AR3713 are now included as 'New' regions in the southeast disc. The latter appears to have the greater number of spots and magnetic complexity associated with it, however confidence in the classification of both regions will improve as they rotate further into view on the visible disc.

Solar activity is expected to be Low to Moderate, with isolated M-class flares likely and a very slight chance of activity increasing to High levels resulting from a risk of isolated X-class flares. Flare risks may be revised as the new regions in the far southeast rotate into clearer view on the visible disc in the coming days.

X Ray Flares	Level	Past 24 Hours (Yes/No)	Day 1 (00-24 UTC)	Day 2 (00-24 UTC)	Day 3 (00-24 UTC)	Day 4 (00-24 UTC)
Probability			(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Active	R1-R2 M Class	Yes	50	50	50	50
Very Active	R3 to R5 X Class	No	5	5	5	5

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Solar Radiation Storms - (High Energy Protons):

High energy proton flux at GOES18 is at background levels. It is most likely to remain that way, but with a very slight chance of exceeding the S1/Minor radiation storm threshold should any larger flares occur, mainly from AR3738. Considering the region still resides in the southeast disc, it is still in an unfavourable location for significant proton enhancements to be detected at Earth following any notable flares. As the region rotates more towards the centre disc by day 3 (11 Jul), the probability of exceeding S1 increases slightly, but still remains very low.

Radiation Storms Probability (Exceedance)	Level (cm^{-2} sr^{-1} s^{-1})	Past 24 Hours (Yes/No)	Day 1 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 2 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 3 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 4 (00-24 UTC) (%)
Active	**≥ S1**	No	5	5	10	10
Very Active	**≥ S3 ***	No	1	1	1	1
* S3 ≥ 10 MeV ≥ 1000 pfu and / or ≥ 50 MeV ≥ 10 pfu. (pfu = $cm^{-2}sr^{-1}s^{-1}$)						

High Energy Electrons Event (≥ 2MeV):

High energy electron flux recorded at GOES16 has been at background levels and is expected to remain that way through the forecast period, with no notable geomagnetic enhancements anticipated that would significantly affect the Van Allen belts.

MOSWOC REFM output is considered good guidance, with a generally flat trend indicated through the period, well below the Active 1e8 integrated flux threshold.

GEO Electron Environment Probability (Exceedance)	Level (cm^{-2} sr^{-1} day^{-1})	Past 24 Hours (Yes/No)	Day 1 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 2 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 3 (00-24 UTC) (%)	Day 4 (00-24 UTC) (%)
Active	**≥ 2 MeV ≥ $1x10^8$**	No	1	1	1	1
Very Active	**≥ 2 MeV ≥ $1x10^9$**	No	1	1	1	1

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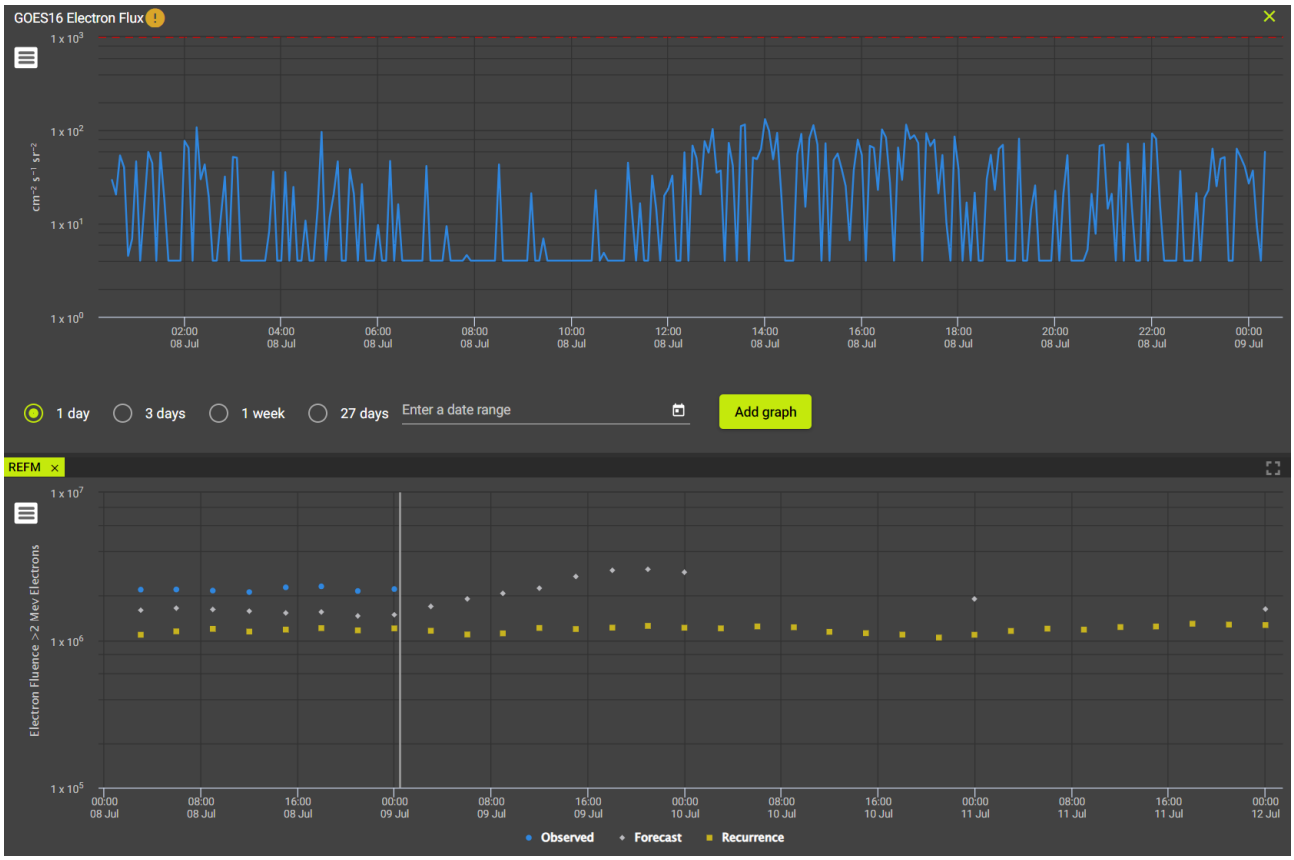
Figure 2: GOES16 >2MeV Electron Flux (above) and MOSWOC REFM output and Recurrence (below)



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